TO HAYES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

Mr. Doolittle called Gov. Kellogg's attention to a

letter which he had telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE in

which he asserted that the vote in five parishes

would probably be thrown out on account of the

fraud, intimidation and violence by which they had

been carried. Mr. Doolittle asked him what evi-

dence he had when he wrote that letter on which to

base the assertions he there made. Gov. Kellogg re-

plied that the evidence was abundant, and referred

been a member of the Legislature. He said that

Gair was implicated in the poisoning of a man

logg said that since that time there had been a sort

of reign of terror in the parish where it occurred.

Gov, Kellogg did not cife any more specific instances

although he told his visitors that the evidence of in-

timidation and murder which would be produced

would be so overwhelming as to remove all doubt on

Senator Stevenson asked Gov. Kellogg about the

failure to provide for registration in one of the strong Democratic parishes. It seems that the

supervisor of registration appointed for one parish

has, at the request of the Democratic State Com-

mittee, made an affidavit that Gov. Kellogg told him

not to go to his parish and open the registration

books, and that he did not go, thus preventing an

election in that parish. Gov. Kellogg denies this

story most positively. He says that the man

returned and reported that he had been driven

away, but that he ordered him back, and that

money was given him to pay his expenses. Gov.

Kellogg also explained that under the law the voters

of any parish have the right to elect in which pre-

cinct in the parish they will vote, and that it is cur-

tomary for the negroes to go in large numbers to the county towns, especially if there are United States

processent Democrats have referred to this explana

tion since the interview, and assert that it fully ex

precincts of the disputed parishes. They say that if

it is proposed to throw out the boxes in these dis-

tricts where no Republican votes were found, and

d, they shall most stremmasly protest.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS. THEY PREFER GEN, GRANT TO HAVES THE VOTE IN

THE PARTSHES LUGAL.

they may reach,

The Democratic committees are making very ex-

has prepared and sent to this city a list of 500 ne-

groes, each one of whom, they say, is

occatic ticket of his own accord and

the number of these affidavits can be greatly in-

creased. East Feliciana is the parish in which only

agers, when they found the negroes joining Demo-

eratic clubs in large numbers and attending Dem

ocratic meetings, and when they saw that they were

sure to lose the parish, took means to prevent the

negroes from voting in order that there might

be an excuse for throwing out the returns if

the parish went against them. They also say that the Republican managers did not supply

the negroes with tickets and that there were no Re-

publican tickets to be had in the parish. Democrats

from Ouachita Parish say that they will present the

proof to the Returning Board that the political

change in that parish was wholly due to the volun-

tary support which the negroes gave to the Demo-eratic ticket. They say that the vote was within

160 of the registration, and the Democratic major-

ity 1,000. The Democrats from East Baton Roug-

Parish report that 2,200 negroes in that

parish voted the Democratic ticket; that

FLORIDA.

DEMOCRATIC CONCENTRATION.

DISPOSED TO REGARD FLORIDA NOW AS THE CRIT-

ICAL POINT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

See Fifth Page.

New-Orders, Nov. 15, -The delay of trains has

At this point the interview was interrupted, and

who was hanged for the same crime.

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THE PRESIDENCY.

THE ELECTION OF HAYES STILL SEEMS CERTAIN.

THE TILDEN MEN NOW DISPOSED TO CONCENTRATE ON FLORIDA-NO STATE TO LOSE A VOTE BY

Democrats have become alarmed at the claim of a clear majority for Hayes in South Carolina and Louisiana on the actual returns, and are sending men to Florida. The Tilden men at New-Orleans had an informal interview with Gov. Kellogg yesterday, without special result. No conference between the two parties of Northern men at New-Orleans has been agreed upon. The Republicans object to the phrase in the invitation, votes actually east." It is said now that if the returns in Louisiana should be so made as to show a majority for Hayes, the Democrats have put themselves in a position where Democratic delegation from the North, while seekthey cannot claim a revision of the returns ing a partisan advantage, virtually tied their own on account of fraud. A table of corrected majorities in South Carolina is given to-day, showing 7,600 majority for Payes and 5,200 for Chamberlain. It is now considered settled at Washington that no State will be deprived of a vote in the Electoral College on account of any elector's ineligibility, as all vacancies are provided for by law. Congressman Willis had an interview with the President yesterday, and was impressed with the integrity of his motives in his action about the count in the should make them sick.

OUTLOOK FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN, GRANT'S MOTIVES THE HIGHEST. AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM BY CONGRESSMAN WILLIS -WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS OF THE CRISIS. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERRUNEAL

Washington, Nov. 15,-Cel. Benjamin A. Willis of New-York, who defeated L. P. Morton for Congress, has been here to-day and had a long interview with the President and with several of the Cabinet officers. Col. Willis, although an earnest Tilden man, was an old Union soldier under Gen. Until these returns are complete no one can Grant, and called upon him to pay his respects and possibly know just what a count of the votes give him the views of the Democrats upon the situ- actually cast will show. All reports pretendation. Col. Willis states that he was very favora- ing to give the exact majority in this State, either bly impressed with the interview. He told the Press on the National or State ficket, are therefore in and nothing else. Col. Willis says that he is con- the votes neurally cost the Democrats have a majorvinced from the language, manner, and tone of the President that he is actuated by the highest motives, and, the Republican candidate for Governor, has and that he is determined to execute the laws as he | probably run some behind his ticket in a few parunderstands them and to preserve the public peace | ishes, and in one parish the Republican National

sions when the Republic second imperiled to do | Second; The laws of this State make

danger of an outbreak. He believes that the American | Third: Five parishes which in former elections | The opinions of prominent men of the North duties as Chief Executive, and as commander of the and as the

GOSSIP THAT STARTLED THE DEMOCRATS IN WASH-INGTON-ALL VACANCIES EASILY FILLED.

mor that the Republican Committee Bardisers
that six of the Democratic electors in Southern
that six of the Democratic electors in Southern
The law providing for this Returning Board was
The law providing to this Returning Board was mor that the Republican Committee bad discovered There was a flutter of glarm about the committee-rooms on F-st., and dispatches were sent off to the committees in all the Southern States inquiring into the truth of the report. The fact is, no such disall strange, however, if the carelessness about the the South, and that men have been put on the tickets to whom amnesty has not been extended for participating in the rebellion. All questions us to the loss of any part of a State's electoral vote by reason of one or more electors being disqualified to exercise the functions of the office have, it is now believed by sensible men of both parties, no practical bearing. Such an elector would only have to absent himself from the meeting to create a vacancy, which ing under State laws.

A PLAN TO EXCLUDE CALIFORNIA. COMMISSIONS OF THE ELECTORS POSSULY TO BE WITHHELD BY THE GOVERNOR.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 15 .- There appears to be other screw loose in the rickety Electoral College machinery. A dispatch received here to-day from San Francisco states that the Democratic Governor of California intends to withhold the commissions of the electors chosen in that State until he can inquire into charges of fraud in localities where there are custem-houses. This Governor seems to consider himself a whole returning board, with plenary powers. If he should decline to commission the electors or to inform them of their appointment until after the day fixed for them to assemble, an interesting question arises as to what would become of the electoral vote of California. Republicans say that such a performance would be a game that both sides could play at, and that it might be practiced to the prejudice of the Democrats in North Carolina, where the Governor is a Republican and the electors

JUDGE TAFT ON THE VERMONT CASE. TRELIGIBILITY DOES NOT WORK THE ELECTION OF

chosen are Democrats.

THE OPPOSING CANDIDATE. Washington, Nov. 15.—The eligibility of the Vermont postmaster who resigned his office to accept the place of one of the United States electors in that State still remains under discussion. Letters have been sent from the Department of Justice to the proper judicial authorities in Vermont in order to obtain copies of every legislative or judicial act bearing upon the case in order to obtain a clear insight into their meanings. Judge Taft has been approached for an opinion upon the matter, but has been careful to make little expression of his views. It is known, however, that the Attorney-General holds that where one elector is incligible the cirtumstance does not tend to elect an opposing elector. A majority of the votes cast cannot make an ineligible man an elector, but are not so void as to give his opponent a majority. Similar cases in the elections of different States have been decided, and reftrence has been made to a case in Pennsylvaniathat of the Commonwealth against Cluley, in which

Judge Strong of the United States Supreme Court

delivered the opinion that a new election for sheriff | ing Board. This doubt was promptly put at rest by would'be held. It is stated here that the general a reference to the statute. The Returning Poard, of rule in most States is, where there is a vacancy in which ex-Gov. Wells is chairman, will cauvass the the electoral ticket the other electors shall fill the whole vote. vacancy by ballot.

DEMOCRATS ALARMED. CAUGHT IN A DILEMMA-RETURNS OF VOIES "AC-TUALLY CAST " THOUGHT TO GIVE THE STATE

Washington, Nov. 15.—The repeated assertions in dispatches from Louisiana that the State has gone for Hayes, without excluding from the count the vote of the bull-dogged parishes, alarms the

have been making preparations to watch the State Returning Board the boards of parish canvassers have been at work manipulating the returns and manufacturing Republican majorities. Their only jail he was taken from his custodians and shot. remedy against such frauds would be to expose them This occurred more than a year ago, but Gov. Kelbefore the Returning Board; but unfortunately the hands yesterday when they insisted upon a count of the vote as "actually east." If they should want to invoke the powers of the board to reject returns fainted with Republican fraud, they appear to have precluded themselves from doing so. Believing that count of the votes returned as cast by the local boards would give them the State, they wanted the Republicans to unite with them in insisting that the board should disregard the law and take no cognizance of allegations of fraud and intimidation. It would not be at all strange if their own medicine

D LOUISIANA.

A RESUME OF THE SITUATION. A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF VOTES ACTUALLY CAST -THE VOTE OF FIVE PARISHES LIABLE TO RE-JECTION-THE DETURNING BOARD AND ITS POW-

New-Obleans, Nov. 15,-The Louisiana case may

be described in a few words. the prospect of his own speedy retirement from pub-lie life, and of the pleasare with which he awaits the Kepublican tickets which he distributed. It is the day which shall release him from the obligations unknown how many of these tickets were used, but of public duty. The President and that be had been | in case, the final count should show the State to be

what he could to save it. He had endeavored to do ing Board the judge of the election returns, and so throughout his entire administration, and should from its decision there is no appeal. It that board seek to do so to the end of it. He had no further is convinced by evidence legally and properly predesire for public office, and only hoped to surrender seated to it that the result in any parish or voting the vote in accordance with law. They in peace the Executive chair to whomseever under district has been brought about by means of fraud, do not desire to have fraudulent votes the Constitution should be declared to be his lawful infinitestion, or violence, and decides on that ac-

people will accept the situation, whatever the result gave large Republican undorities, have returned | eard to what may happen in case of a dood-lock beof the count might be, and that the honestly-elected | large Democratic majorities. The Republicans as | tween the ival Houses of Congress of candidate will be peacefully inaugurated; but the seri that this revolution has been produced by President intimated that in accordance with his means of systematic intimidation of negro voters. Grant's torm before the election of his successor is army and navy of the United States, he has taken | of the Returning Board, they assume that the vote

cided by five citizens of this State who compose the and we know that he has received a majority of the that it checked the Government at a moment when Returning Board and who are to sit in indigment on popular vote, and I should not be surprised if our they were actively supporting the Tark by words seen insisting on the disqualification of the Oregon | circumstances, any information in regard to the Reand Vermont postmasters to act as electors were turning Board becomes especially interesting, and completely thrown off-their balance to-day by a ratbeen printed in the North have almost invariably

passed in 1872, and directed the State Senate to elect from political parties five persons to be returning officers for all elections in the State, and declared covery has been made, and the story originated in thus constituted it should be filled by the the gossip of a newspaper office. It would not be at residue of the members. This board is a perpetual body, continuing in existence as long as the law remains on the statute book. During the session of the Legislature of 1873, an: Thomas Anderson, State Senator, an Administration Republican, with anti-negro-supremacy proclivities; two colored men, Casenave and Kenner, and a Democrat were chosen to compose the Returnwas that of 1874, when, by throwing out the vote of several parishes, they gave the State to the Republicans. Every one remembers what followed. The Democrats undertook to capture the Legislature, and were checkmated by the United States troops under the direction of Gen. Sheridan. Then followed the Wheeler investigation, the decision by the committee and the House that the Returning | that party had a large Republican majority there. Board had noted filegally, and the Wheeler com- The Democrats assert that the Republican manpromise. Fx-Gov. Wells, before 1874, had become an Administration Republican, and has remained so

> The Democratic member of the board resigned in 1874, after refusing to sign the returns, so that a vacancy now exists which will have to be filled, The other members of the board are all now in this city and will hold a preliminary meeting at noon to-

INTERVIEW WITH GOV. KELLOGG. HE CANNOT CONTROL OR CHANGE THE RETURNING BOARD-KELLOGG'S DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—About a dozen of the gentlemen from the North representing the Demoeratic party in the pending controversy over the vote of Louisiana called upon Gov. Kellogg this afternoon at the Excentive office. Among them were ex-Senators Trambull and Doolittle, Senator Stevenson of Kentucky, George W. Julian, ex-Gov. Palmer of Illinois, Prof. Sumner of New-Haven, Judge Stallo of Cincinnati, and Mr. Ottendorfer of New-York. The interview was a long one, but entirely informal.

The question whether it would be possible to make any change in the personnel of the Returning Board was raised by Gov. Palmer; but Gov. Kellogg called attention to the law to which the Returning Board owes its existence, and disclaimed any authority whatever to interfere with it. He said that all he has to do with the matter is to promulgate the result of the election as it is reported to him by the Secretary of State, to whom the Returning Board transmits the result of its labors. Gov. Kellogg seemed anxious to impress upon his visitors the fact that until the count is completed and he receives an official statement of it, he has really no more to do with it than one of them. Some doubt was also expressed in regard to the authority of the Returning Board to count the vote for electors, and it was queried whether that ought not to be canvassed under the law of 1870, which made certain State officers and others associated with them the Return-

THE IMPENDING WAR.

SIGNS OF WAR INCREASING. THE EXPORT OF HORSES PROHIBITED IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA-WAR RISKS TAKEN IN LONDON-THE BUSSIAN DEMANDS INDICATED-FAIL PROSPECTS OF A CONFERENCE.

An imperial order was promutgated to-day, prohibiting the export of horses from Western and South

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1876. The Post to-day, in its financial column says: "Loufor underwriters are taking five shillings per £100 for to the assassination of a negro named Gair, who had risk of capture on steamers now leading in Russian through the confession of a negro girl

conference which is expected to commence its sitting at arrested, and while the officers were taking him to jection, but its adhesion appears certain, England having made urgent representations to that end. VIENNA, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1876. Nothing is known in diplomatic circles here confirming the statement published in The New Free Press, that

> London, and that a complete agreement was established The Political Correspondence publishes a letter from Rs St. Petersburg correspondent which summarizes the

England had communicated certain ulterior designs of

reforms Russia intends to demand of the Porte as fol-

lows:

1. The disarmament of the entire population of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, without distinction of creed.

2. The abolition of arregular troops.

3. The transfer to Asta of the Circassians settled in Europe.

4. The language of the country to be introduced in the public offices and tribunals.

5. A native Christian to be appointed Governor by the Porte in each province, and the appointment of a permanent commission of supervisors, composed of the Consuls of the Great Powers.

police. The reforms are to apply to all places inhabited by Ita gariana as well as Eulgaria proper.

A favorable reply of Austria to the English conference proposal has been dispatched to London.

THE REPUBLIC PROPER AROUSED. THE PUBLIC MIND OCCUPIED WITH OURSTAL AF-

FARCE-THE BULGSEIAN ATROCTIES STILL RE- for the parties and crises and general uncertainties

question within the last three months. This com-try is not the same country. I left it a nation of Landiceans. I find it a nation of passionate parti-sans. In July, the Eastern question was a bore. In here. To people who think that sentiment, as been made the tool of Turkish intrigue. A little ex- briefest intervals her steam fog-gong hooted its prevented the arrival of some of the gentlemen ins. Webster thought of religion, has nothing to do with east of zeal may surely be pardoned in the one, when deleful warning. Beautiful Cintra, which hitherto politics, I offer the present problem for solution. For such a total want of it, and want of anything like had smiled upon the Franklin when she passed, there can be no doubt that it was senti-ment which wrought the chance—the senti-the other. Mr. Gladstone is rebuked once more to-lovely face. Without, within, a dismal gloom prement of indignation against the Bulga- day by the apostles of decorate for descending to rate attraction which spread over the country answer The Pull Mail Gazelle in The Contemporary for bow spanned the Galician shore. qualifies, may not be as distasteful to the South as has formed on the ments of the main issue. It is than in criticising him for doing mere than was ab-Thus it will be seen that if the Presidential class some other solution of the difficulty. "We believe," quite within reason to say that it may have saved too depends on the vote of Louisiana it is to be decided by five others of this State who was at the said, "that five, Tiben has been legally elected, Earland from another Crimean war. It is vertain

a man inaugurated who we believe never was business now, it is true, keeps alive the concern of the Presidential question in any event.

Democratic newspapers have much to say about carrying Lamisiana for the Republicans "by adiabavit," If by this it is meant that adiabavit with the possibility of a general European war could have melody indifferent. Those are weighty matters which I don't mean to discuss to-day, either historically or, still less, prophetically. I touch upon nothing but the state of people's minds likely to be comitted as votes, as was done by the Lynch Returning Board in 1872, the fear is wholly groundless. With the eyes of the whole nation upon them, and prominent men of both parties present at their meetings, the board will certainly present at their meetings, the board will certainly properly bed and the accounts of the outrages in Rulgsria; Mr. Schuyler, our Consul-General in Consumer of the contract of the contract of the outrages in Rulgsria; Mr. Schuyler, our Consul-General in Consultation. stantinople, who officially confirmed them, and Mr. proceed by boral methods no matter, what conclusions Schuyler on his journey of inquiry and wrote a sarries of admirable letters to The Daily News, M. which the Republicans speak of as having been Gladstone's eru sade-I use the word in its most honbull-dogged. The parish committee of East Feliciana orable sense—is already matter of history. It is has prepared and sent to this city a list of 500 nehim, that under his inspiration that unparalleled se ries of public meetings was held all over the country which convinced even Lord Beaconswithout compulsion. The committee repeats that field that England was against him, and which forced him into that pledge of recantation which he has since found it convenient to forget. I doubt whether the full extent of the feeling was ever known in America. I know that we beard nothing, or almost nothing, of it at the time by cable. An old and shrewd observer, whose political experience goes back over 30 years, told me yesterday thei there had never been anything like it in his ; that neither the Reform agitation of 1866 and 1867, nor the Crimean war, nor Chartism in '18, nor Corn law repeal in '46, had so suddenly and thoroughly stirred up the country. Perhaps the Indian mutiny in '57 did, but nothing else, The press had its share in the work. What Mr. Gladstone was among statesmen The Daily News was among the great journals of the country. Others were forced for a time to follow, but The Daily News led, and never before, I suppose, in the history of journalism has it happened that the great services of a great newspaper have been so heartily recognized. In very many of the meetings held-in at least 150 of them—the resolutions passed included a resolution of thanks to The Daily News, thanks deserved both for its singular energy in collecting the truth there was no intimidation; and that no unlawful about Bulgaria, and the singular sagacity and hon-

esty of its editorial conduct. means were used to influence voters. The vote was So much is admitted, but of late it is said that Mr. within 200 of the registration. From these state-Gladstone failed to keep the hold he had got, that ments some idea may be obtained of the character people fell away from him, and that when Mr. Forsof the answer which Democrats propose to make to the Republican assertion that five parishes were carried by intimidation and murder. Gen. Sheridan arrived this evening; also Mr. Hale of Maine, Judge Kelley, Mr. Stoughton and Gen. Van Alen of New-York, and Senator Sherman. ter made his speech the people passed over to his side, and that he, and not Mr. Gladstone, was thenceforth the leader. I doubt whether that be a true account. I don't mean to speak positively, for I have been in London only a few days, but I don't think it necessary to believe that the change was general or complete. Mr. Førster's speech (Oct. 8) had a powerful influence on certain classes. His recent journey to Turkey, the great ability, I might say adroitness, of his speech, his known character, and the unexpectedness of his declaration, all contributed to give great weight to his counsel. But it is Washington, Nov. 15.-Senator Chandler thinks the fashion here to take it for granted the opinion of that the Democratic National Committee is about the commanding classes is the opinion of the majorready to give up Louisiana and to base its hopes ity, which it often is not; witness our war, for one upon securing Florida. This opinion rests on the instance. There is always abundant evidence of fact that a number of prominent Democrats have what the commanding classes are thinking at any been dispatched to Tallahassee within the past 48 given time. You hear it in society, in the press, on hours. The Republican Committee has no one to the stock exchange, in Parliament, or from members

and in many other ways. But the majority is almost voiceless at times. The working classes have few newspapers and few orators. How are you to know quickly that in a single day these dumb millions have quitted an old leader and ranged themselves under a new? You cannot know it quickly. But you know that it is very improbable they should be induced to do any thing of the kind by the speech of one man, and he a man whose hold on these very classes is not be heved to be very strong or secure. Mr. Gladstone is still, as he has long been, among purely political leaders, the one most trusted by the people. There was truth enough in the ridiculous nickname some enemy invented for him of the "People's William." Λ foolish friend lately reapplied it to bim. He was for some weeks, by everybody's admission, not only the most popular, but the most powerful man in England. A friend wrote me on landing that 50 per cent of his supporters had gone over to Mr. Forster. That was true probably among the papers and in the claos, and true of the old Whigs, who have never heartily liked him. But limit the question is what I just called the commanding classes, and, if it be true that they new follow Mr. Forster in giving | feet in the air, her officers and crew all jubilant in equalified support to Lord Derby's policy, say why it is that Lord Beaconsfield decided against an Autumn session of Parliament? If he believed the country had come back to him, or that Parliament would either enforce or tolerate his Turkish tactics, he would beyond doubt have called Parliament together. He has not done it, and the conclusion is irresistible that he believes hands would be weakened and not strengthened by the doing of it. This country does not mean to be made the bulwark of Turkey. It cannot be frightened out of all its senses by the bugbear of Russian ambition. The criticism on Mr. Gladstone, of which lately there has been so much, strikes me as inconsiderate and ungrateful. He may have been immederate in his zeal, but there are epochs when moderation is only a cloak for lukewarmnes in purpose and for indifference to great crimes. This with an icicle, and the complaint that Mr. Gladstone was not an pricle is almost the only one you hear, except the complaint that he is responsible

ils and the possibilities of war and the deraugement

BASHINGTON NOTES.

w converge, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1876. quality in the southern beit. Drouth in the Gulf States, board. Up yonder you see, way in the upper bar.

which they belong. Generally the Cabinet officers have thus far declined to allow publication to be made of the unsideted and made to serve whatever purpose is here by for the annual report of graver import. The report considered and made to serve whatever purpose is horesary for the ammal report of graver import. The reports
have in the bands of the Secretary of the Treasury are
those of Treasury Wyman, Supervising Architect Dal,
and other bureau officers. With the exception of the first
two, flace is only little of public interest in the statements. The report of the Chief of Engineers is ** [7]
hambs of the Secretary of War, Commiss over Room is
now at work upon the Interior reverse report. He will
make be wregentnessed. The future service of the
"Tread, and regards it unnewssary that any change
whatever be made upon the subject of taxation.

The House Committee on Appropriations has been

estimates for the diplomatic and consular service slightly exceed \$1,200,000. This is \$50,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the fiscal year, and nearly the amount appropriated for the useal year, and near; \$150,000 less than the estimates of last year. The estimates for all the expenses of the Government, with the exception of the pensions, are larger than the appropriations of the present year. The pension estimates at \$28,533,500-a million less than the amount appropriated for the present year. A considerable annual reduction in the pension lasts may now be counted upon.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agricultur hows that there were distributed during the past year 520,000 packages of vegetable and field seeds and tex tiles, including nearly 190,000 of vegetable, 372,000 of lower, 66,000 of wheat, 64,000 of tobacco, and 863 of etton. These seeds, the report says, were collected om all carris of the world, selected because of their pe-inar excellence, and put into the bands of thousands of dividuals who make them the germs from which is to ow a quarity of product that is to characterize the lure operations of the farmer and gardener.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of John R. Harrengton of Brooklyn, for an improved machine for making carpet linings and also, for an inproved kind of carpet lining. The extension is for sever rayed kind of carpet mang. The excellsion is for sever ears from the expiration of the original patent in April 570, and is now granted under authority of the specia ct of Congress passed had session, which authorizes the optication for extension to be considered regardless of a non-presentation within the regularly prescribes

The trial of the claim of Admiral Porter and the North Atlantic Squadron for peize money, growing out of the capture of Richmond, was begun yesterday before Judge Homphries. Cel. Enoch Tolten and Quinton Corwine appeared for the naval squadron and the Hon H. H. Weils, U. S. District-Attorney, for the United States, About \$1,500,000 is involved in the controversy.

Senator Thurman of Ohio has declined the invitation to proceed to Louisiana as a witness of the counting of the

vote of that State, and bases his declination upon sub-stantially the same reasons as those attributed to Sena-tor Bayard of Delaware. The Indian army estimates are much larger than the appropriations granted at the last session of

Congress for the current fiscal year, but the Post-Offica estimates promise to be nearly the same. Two hundred and thirty-eight patents have been issued during the past week, together with five reissues, and the registration of 24 designs, four labels, and 18 trade-marks. and, in the more natural character of Dick Tweed, was allowed a moment's purely social interview

of Parliament elsewhere if the Houses be not sitting, TWEED'S HOMEWARD VOYAGE

HIS SURRENDER AND DETENTION.

RESTRAINTS UPON THE PRISONER AT VIGO-FRUIT-LESS EFFORTS TO BRIBE THE CAPTAIN OF THE CARMON-TWEED DEEMS HIS SURRENDER UN-JUST, AND THREATENS' DISCLOSURES-THE PRIS-ONER SULLEN BUT QUIET.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. St. THOMAS, Nov. 5 .- The United States frigate Franklin, Capt. S. R. Franklin commanding, asigned, upon completing her cruise as flagship of the European squadron, to the daty of bringing Mr. Tweed from Vigo, put in here this morning for coal and provisions. She reports having had a very tedious passage of 38 days, encountering for the first week severe head winds, after which light winds, "variables" and "caims" characterized the trip, even through the greater part of her run through the north-east "trades." Mr. Tweed is aboard, and all are well. The Franklin left Villa Franca, the headquarters of the European Station, on the 14th of September with her homeward-bound pennant streaming from her main-truck and floating 352 view of the prospect of a speedy return to their fleur de lis nor the voluptuous atmosphere of sunny Italy can beguile an American sailor intoeven a temporary forgetfulness of home. After a pleasant and speedy run to Gibraltar she put in there on the 19th to fill up with coal, expecting to take final leave of Europe within a day or two, Imagine the surprise of all on board at 'report arrival and await further orders," The peculation which this occasioned as to the significance of this dispatch was speedily set at rest by another telegram, directing her captain to "proceed to Vigo, Spain, and receive on board one William report arrival, and allow no communication with the shore until the department be heard from," Accordingly, on Sept. 22, this hitherto proudest of

American frigates started upon her mission as "convict ship," no longer buoyant of spirit and "rejoicing as a strong man to run a race," but as one sad of heart and broken in spirit in view of the base use to MEMBERED AGAINST TURKEY-ME, GLADSTONE'S which have perplexed Europe for two months past. Which she had come at last. Her splendid gun-deck Those who make that complaint forget that the per- cabin, so recently vacated by the hero admiral of "Monitor" fame, and which had been the official of trade and the disturbance of European peace date | home of Farragut, Radford, and Case, closed in hu-London, Nov. 2.-I know of few things more distinctly from the refusal of England to support miliation its wooden eyelids, and began to assume tking than the change which has come over the the Berlin memorandum—a refusal which its own the gloomy aspect becoming its new office of prison-

Next morning's rising sun revealed the Bay of by the Prenklin's keel since she left Boston nearly As the Franklin came to anchor in this bay more occupied in trying to express my thanks to black hair, but they think it isn't Hunt. They was 'rested for beatin' a little 'Merican girl. voman that takes up to 'em from the hotel what they gets to cat, and they lives mighty good for lem. That ship, the Carmon, was put in quarantime as soon as she come in, not 'cause she had sickness, but 'cause she had them two 'Mericans on where them ships is, up towards Ponteredra, that's till them two men was took out of her. The Governor hisself, with his secretary and a guard, went aboard of her there in the quarantine, Ha had a picture of the big man that called sisself 'Secor;' and though the old fellow had no cont on nor any shoes or stockings, and had his trousers and his sleeves rolled up and was scrabbin, the deck of the Carmon he knowed him right away; and he took the little picture out of his pocket and looked at it and then looked at the old an, and said, 'Mister Tweed, put on your coat and shoes, we want you to go with us, we are going Then he told the soldiers to take ashore." him, and he went to talk a line with the captain, and he and the secretary got the luggage of both of em and sealed it up and give it to the salaiers, and they took the two men and the lurgage all ashore, and then the Carmon was let out of quarantine and comed down here. There is two more men in town, one of 'em 'Merican, that tried to speak to the man when the sold ers let. Them two men has been tryin' ever since to see 'em in the Castle; but though they offers the soldiers plenty of money they can't git no chance,

> see 'em or speak to 'em without a written permit "The old man," continued the pilot, evidently enjoying this rare opportunity of airing his knowledge of the English language, "offered the captain plenty of money if he would let 'em go ashore at night, for he said he was afeard of them other ships that had fevers and sich like, but the skipper wouldn't let'em go. That captain must be mighty honest for he says this old man offered him a big pile of gold if he would run to some other port instead of coming to Vigo, but you can't tell if that isn't only a story made up by the captain to make believe he's very honest. Them two men on shore tried to bribe the quarantine officers to let 'em go aboard the Carmon, but they was afeared, jest as the soldiers at the Castle is afeared, they would be shot dead; and they would, too, in a minute if anybody was to

for the Governor hisself give orders to let nobedy

Tweed and "Hunt" with their scaled baggage were handed over to the captain of the Franklin at 10 p. m. of the evening of the 26th, and receipts in due form taken for "two men and six valises," as though all had been alike mere goods parcels. On board the Franklin this baggage was all carefully

THE PHISONER PLACED ON BOARD.

stored in a room previously prepared for its reception, which room was locked, sealed, and placed under guard, so to remain until by authority placed in other responsible hands. What these scaled valises in said scaled room may have to reveal is one of the secrets to be revealed upon the Franklin's arrival in New-York. The two men who had made already so many meffectual efforts to communicate Tweed, registered at the Vigo hotel as "R. Sands and courier," had followed the Spanish officials with their prisoners from shore, this time with better success than heretofore, for "Sands" threw off the disguise which hitherto he had so carefully guarded